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ASHEVILLE NEWS
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BY THOMAS W. ATKIN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Letter from Mr. Clingman.

ASHEVILLE, Oct. 22d, 1856.

Rev. T. W. Atkin:

Sir—On my return home from Washington, I found that there had been published in the Spectator of the 28th of August a communication from Prof. E. Mitchell, in which he maintains that in the year 1844 he ascended and measured that point of the Black now well ascertained to be the highest of the range. He alleges, as formerly, that on the occasion of his ascent he was accompanied by Mr. William Riddle and his son as guides. Though there was nothing in that communication of Prof. Mitchell to shake my opinion, or in fact as I think to strengthen his case, yet I took it upon myself during the present week to see the two Riddles, father and son, to ascertain what they had to say on the subject. I had never previously, as far as I know, interchanged a word with either of them. Their statements are altogether fatal to Prof. Mitchell's claim to have been on the same point that was ascended by me during the last year.

I met Mr. William Riddle on Monday at Burnsville, and in the presence of several persons he gave me a detail of his trip with Prof. Mitchell, and in so doing manifested a complete knowledge of the localities travelled over. After he had finished his narrative by his desire I wrote down the substance of it, which on examing he declared he was ready to *swear to*, if any one questioned its truth.—After he signed it himself, it was witnessed by I. M. Broyles, Esq., the Post Master at Burnsville, who was present during the time. The statement is as follows:

Mr. William Riddle states that many years ago, he thinks in 1844, he went with Prof. Mitchell to the top of the Black Mountain—that they went from his house on Caney River, by way of the Green ponds, and there took up a ridge to a place called the beach nursery, and from thence turned to the right and went in a southerly direction as direct a course as possible to that part of the Mountain since called Mount Gibbes, near Mount Mitchell. He further states that this course carried them over very rough and difficult ground, so that they did not reach what they took to be the highest point until the afternoon, and then after Prof Mitchell made his observation they returned, taking their course down the creek which he considers the main stream of Caney river. About the time they had gotten down to a point opposite the beach nursery it became dark and they staid out in the woods. He says further that he knows the point of the mountain well, which has since been called Clingman's Peak, and that he never did go on it with Prof. Mitchell. He says further that if he had intended to have gone on it, he would have kept up the ridge from the beach nursery, and on reaching the top of the Black he would have turned to the left hand to get on the highest point as since ascertained, that is the point on which Mr. Stepp has cut away the timber and made his little observatory. Mr. Riddle says he is well acquainted with the mountain, and knows that the point to which he and Prof. Mitchell went is some miles to the right hand or south of the point where Mr. Stepp's clearing has been made He further declares that he never went on the mountain with Prof. Mitchell but this one time.

WILLIAM RIDDLE.

Attest, Isaac M. Broyles.

This statement of Mr. Riddle corresponds with what his neighbors and other acquaintances say he has always declared, and as for a great many years he has, to use his own phrase, "hunted over the mountain and slept on almost every part of it," its accuracy is scarcely open to question. The "beach nursery" is said by him and others to be on the ridge which leads up to the top of the Black at a place about half a mile to the right or south of the highest peak. It is represented that the beach nursery is about two miles from the top of the Black and its ridge intersects it about two miles from Gibbes' peak, which is on the right or to the south. As Mr. Riddle and Prof. Mitchell, however, took a direct course instead of following the ridges, they had something less than four miles in a direct line, to travel, but over much worse ground.

I asked Mr. Riddle, after he had finished his narrative, whether any of the party carried up a grooved piece of wood, to be used as a water level. After reflecting awhile he replied that he could not say positively, tho' he thought there was probably something of the sort along, but that he carried himself nothing but his rifle. He said that his son Marvil would be able to tell, for he remembered that Marvil carried one of Prof. Mitchell's barometers and got it broken on the way. On the next day, viz: yesterday, as I come home I saw his son, Mr. Marvil Riddle, who lives on the road from Burnsville to Asheville, eleven miles from the former place. His statement was identical in substance with that of his father. He said that after going up the ridge to the beach nursery they turned to the right, leaving it, and "bore to the right all the time," crossing little streams or branches, and ridges until they got into a gap of the Black, which lies north of Gibbes' point, and then turned to the right along the ridge for a few hundred yards, until they come to the highest point in that vicinity, where Prof. Mitchell made his measurement. From thence he says they took down the stream. He says that the point then measured is some miles to the right or south of the highest point, which he had often seen with the "old field" or open ground south of it.

He stated that he carried one of Professor Mitchell's barometers, which was broken on the way, and that he also carried up a water level. He described it as a piece of timber a few feet long, with a groove in it. He thought it was poplar wood, but it might have been pine. He said that he did not know where it was made, but that Professor Mitchell had brought it with him to his father's house. After reaching what they regarded as the highest point, Prof. Mitchell said it was of no use, as they had no water, and thereupon he left it just on the top from whence they turned back.

I did not ask him to sign any written statement, because there was no one present to witness it, but I have no doubt but that he as well as his father will always make the same statement to any one who makes enquiry on the subject. It will doubtless be recollected that in my former publication, dated June 28th, 1856, I published a statement from N. Blackstock, Esq., to the effect that in the year 1845, or the next summer after Prof. Mitchell's ascent, he found on the top of Gibbes' point just such a thing as this water level. In conversation with him this morning, he stated that it had a fresh appearance as though it had not been exposed to the weather more than a year at farthest, and said that it was nailed up to a tree by some of his party. The persons who were then assisting him to survey a large tract of land were his son, Robert V. Blackstock, James P. Hardy, William B. Westall and William M. Angel. All of these persons he declared were cutting their initials on the trees standing on several of the points passed over. I have myself observed them at different places on the ridge.

The finding of this instrument on Gibbes' point is a conclusive circumstance to sustain the statement of the Riddles, confirmed as that statement is by Prof. Mitchell's former description as published already. It is true that in his publication of August 28th, 1856, he, in reply to my statement or question, says: "To the best of my knowledge and belief, we had nothing of the nature of a water level with us when we ascended in 1844."—I have shewn heretofore that he had, according to his own statement published in 1835, used just such a thing on the Roan, and when his other great errors of memory and fact are recollected, not much weight is to be attached to his failure at this time to remember such a circumstance. For example, in his publication in the early part of the last summer he insisted that the Yancy line passed over the highest point, and that the Black Mountain joined the Blue Ridge. He also, with great insolence of manner, denounced me for misleading Mr. Cooke as to his map, in these particulars, and likewise for putting the high points of the mountain in Yancy, where he said there was "no high point at all," and for putting Mts. Mitchell and Gibbes on the edge of the Caney river basin, instead of the waters of Swannonoa, affirming with much zeal and indignation that my representation of the Black was about as much like the mountain as an alligator was like an elephant. But after coming up in July of this year, he admitted that he was wholly wrong in all these things, and that my representation of the Black as given to Mr. Cooke was correct. and that, to use his own figure, what he so strenuously insisted was nothing but an "elephant" had turned out, under his own eyes, to be an "alligator!" When he makes such huge, palpable mistakes as these, is it surprising that he should not remember a small matter like this, or fail to know the particular peak he then visited?

After admitting these great blunders, he says that because one could not recollect accurately the features of a "beloved wife or child lost 17 or 20 years ago," it would be wrong to deny that there had been such a wife or child. This illustration does not meet the case. It is not a question of the existence of an object, but of identity. It would not be unreasonable to expect a man to be able to tell how many heads or hands a wife or child had, even after the lapse of twenty years. A person therefore who had asserted that such wife or child had three heads or an hundred hands, when in fact there was but one head and two hands, would not be regarded in a court as a very reliable witness to establish the identity of a person in dispute. Such an illustration as he uses is, at best, but a shallow sophistry. No one has disputed the fact that he was in 1844 on some point of the Black, or that in 1835 he saw all of them from Yeat's Knob. A more apt illustration could be stated than this one. Suppose that a person not a resident of our State should say that he had visited Chapel Hill in the year 1854, and that he had gone there directly in a rail road car from Weldon and had stopped at Guion's Hotel, situated on the public square near the State House. Upon his being told that he had probably mistaken Raleigh for Chapel Hill, as his description harmonised with the former place and not the latter, he asserts with great vehemence that it was Chapel Hill that he had gone to, because the Legislature was then in session and that he had attended there the debates in the two houses, had dined with the Governor, who lived in a house down Fayetteville street south of the capital, that he also visited the Hon. George E. Badger, whose residence was near the capitol, &c.—On being assured that all these statements went to prove that he was not at Chapel Hill but must have been at Raleigh, he becomes transported with rage, denounces those who doubt as "foolish," "detestable," "false," "wicked," "dishonest," and affirms that he did go to Chapel Hill for that he was accompanied by A. B. and C. D. These persons on being called upon say that they accompanied him to Raleigh but never to Chapel Hill, and that they cannot be mistaken about it, as they were residents of Raleigh and knew the localities well. In a case like this what weight would be attached to such a man's assertions, even if he accompanied them with all the abusive epithets in the language? And yet persons well acquainted with the localities of the Black Mountain will regard this supposed case as a fair illustration of Prof. Mitchell's position.

It may be looked upon as a singular omission on his part, if he felt confident of his being right, that he did not obtain the evidence of the Riddles himself. To show that he felt the importance of this, it may be proper for me to mention, that a few days ago at Burnsville Mr. Avery of Morganton stated to me that in the early part of July Professor Mitchell, on his return from his last visit to the Black, requested him to unite with another gentleman in taking the evidence of those in Yancy who had been with him to the Black. Mr. Avery replied that he would not then, during his canvass for the Senate, have leisure to do so, and suggested that other persons in Yancy could perform the service for him. Mr. Wm. Riddle also stated to me that in the summer, before the election, Mr. Vance informed him that Prof. Mitchell had left ten dollars with a friend at Asheville whose name was mentioned, and that it was desired that he should re-examine the mountain again and make a statement for Prof. Mitchell. Mr. Riddle said in reply that he could do so if it was desired, but that Prof. Mitchell was mistaken as to the point to which he carried him, and then explained where they had gone. He says that after hearing his statement Mr. Vance remarked that Prof. M. then must have been mistaken, or words to that effect. After they separated Mr. Riddle says he heard no more on the subject until after an interval of many weeks, when Mr. M. P. Penland of Burnsville told him that Prof. Mitchell had written to him to request him to ask Mr. Riddle not to go up to the mountain at that time. This part of the statement was confirmed by Mr. Penland, who informed me that he had, probably in September, received a letter from Prof. Mitchell saying that he had previously made an arrangement for Mr. Riddle to examine the mountain, but that he did not wish him to do so till he came up himself. Was this change of purpose on Prof. Mitchell's part produced by his having heard, as he doubtless did, that Mr. Riddle's testimony would be fatal to his pretensions, and did he therefore ottempt to supply the place of evidence by general vitupuration?

He complains that though I quoted his language correctly yet I represented the Cat Tail Fork as being the same with "the North Fork" of Caney river. But the Cat Tail is in fact the "North Fork," and as I know of no other bearing the name of "North Fork," I took it for granted he meant that one. Mr. Amos Ray, who owns most of the land embraced in the Caney river basin, (or about twenty thousand acres,) and who has lived a great many years at the Green ponds, says he knows of no stream called by that name.—He says that the one immeniately north of the ridge leading to the highest point is called the Sugar Camp Fork, while the stream south of it has no name that he knows of.—Both he and Mr. Riddle regard as the main stream of Caney that which heads near Mt. Gibbes. Besides this, he speaks of the Raven or Roaring Fork, the Chesnut Fork, and the Indian Fork of Caney river.

There are other things stated in Professor Mitchells last communication which are liable to exception and contradiction, but as they do not involve the merits of the controversy I pass them by. Though I am not willing to engage with him in what he calls "a bear fight," and for which he shows such an appetite, yet I have not been deterred by his abusive epithets from such reply as was necessary to arrive at the truth. As all the facts are in my favor, I of course lose nothing by abstaining from personality and scurrility.

Those who have paid attention to the controversy will perceive that I, in the first instance, made it appear by his own statements that he never could have been on the highest point in 1844. As to all his previous attempts to reach it, he admits himself that he failed. When, however, he still persisted in maintaining that though his memory had failed him as to the description, yet he had gone to this point with the two Riddles, I have presented their statements, which are conclusive against him, fortified as they are by Blackstock's finding the water level on Mount Gibbes, as well as by his own previous description.

There is another point which though not, as I remember, referred to by Prof. Mitchell, is perhaps deserving notice. In 1844 he made the height of the point then visited by him (Mt. Gibbes, as I think it has been demonstrated,) 6672 feet high. But he estimates the height of Mt. Mitchell, he says from his observation of 1838, at 6581 feet, or thereabouts, according to my recollection. It may be contended that as these two points are at about the same elevation, that this discrepancy would not be likely to exist in his measurements. In reply it may be said in the first place, that he himself in 1835 made the height of the Grandfather 5556 feet high, and the Roan 6038; and in 1844 published them as being respectively 5719 and 6187 feet high—or a difference as to the first of 163, and of the second 149 feet. If, therefore, his measurements vary as much as one hundred and fifty feet at different times, of the same points, it is not singular that in his estimates of neighboring points, measured at different times, he should make a variance of some 90 feet.

In the second place, without any inacuracy of observation on his part, the discrepency might have occurred in this way. One of his barometers was stationed at Asheville for comparison, and if his assistant made his observation on that day, as he possibly might have done, at 12 o'clock, then as it was nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon before Prof. Mitchell reached his point, there might have been a fall in the mercury. He says while he was there it became cloudy and soon rained in torrents. At such times there is often in three or four hours a fall of the barometer sufficient to account for a variation of fifty or a hundred feet in the height of the station.

This circumstance, therefore, of no great weight in itself, amounts to nothing as against the proofs already set forth to show that he was only on Mt. Gibbes in 1844.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the objects I had in view when I wrote to Prof. Henry on the 20th October 1855 have been accomplished. After referring to the height of the point visited by me, I said. "My object, however, is not so much to prove its absolute height, as to show that it excelled any point as yet measured and leave to the more competent the task of determining its precise altitude." This has been accomplished. It is now universally admitted that it is the highest peak of the range, and its precise altitude has doubtless been ascertained recently by Prof. Guyot. This gentleman, with the aid of two competent assistants and instruments as accurate as can be furnished, has during the past summer spent many days on the different peaks of the Black Mountain. When a year ago Prof. Henry enclosed me two letters from him on the subject of my letter to Prof. Henry, I scarcely hoped that in less than twelve months, he would have made a thorough examination of the localities. From his reputation as a scientific man and his acknowledged ability, I have no doubt but that the results arrived at by him, when made known will leave nothing further to be desired on the subject.

Very Respectfully, &c.

T. L. CLINGMAN.

"Sonny, dear," said a fond mother, "you have a dirty face." "Can't help it, mam, dad's a Black Republican."

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

If the Union be Dissolved can the South Maintain Herself.

The South supports the foreign commerce of the Union. The South pays for nearly the whole importations of the Union. The South discharges the indebtedness of the Union.—The South employs and supports Yankee commerce and Yankee manufactures.

For the support of these assertions, we design appealing to the unerring testimony of statistical tables. This will show what the South does to support the Union, and will also show what she can do to support herself, if it should become necessary for her to try so safe an experiment.

The thrift and prosperity of a nation, like that of an individual, can be ascertained by comparing what it sells with what it buys.—If it buys more than it sells, it becomes poor. If it sells more than it buys, it becomes rich. By this criterion, let us compare and contrast the North and the South, and see which tttb can best stand upon its own bottom.

In our last number, we took a general view of the relative exportations and importations of the two sections. Let us now descend to particulars, and from the sum total of exportations learn how much the South contributes, and which section sells the most.

In 1852, (there are later statistics which show a still further increase for the South, but we have not been able to obtain them,) in 1852, the whole exportations from the United States amounted to $209,648,366. Of this the sum of $17,289,882 consisted of foreign goods, &c., which had been imported, but not being consumed, were again exported. In the year 1852, $37,437,837, of specie was sent out of the country, which is embraced in the mass of exports. If we deduct this item of specie, $37,437,837, and the item of foreign goods, $17,289,882, (withdrawn from warehouses, because not consumed and re-exported,) from $209,658,366, the entire amount of exportations, there is left the sum of $154,931,147, as the actual exports of "goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, production and manufacture of the United States."

Now let us separately enumerate the items of this sum of actual exports, which are furnished by the Southern States:

Cotton, raw	$87,965,732
Tobacco,	10,031,283
Rice,	2,471,029
Brown Sugar,	24,057
Naval Stores, consisting of tar, pitch, rosin, &c., furnished chiefly by North Carolina,	1,209,173
	$101,701,274

That the above enumerated articles are produced by the South, no one can dispute or fail to see. Subtract this sum of $101,701,174, from $154,931,147, the actual exports of the country and there is left but $53,229,873, for the grand total of Northern exports.

The South, however, should be credited with a large additional amount, to wit:

Cotton manufactures, (of Southern cotton,)	$7,672,151
Snuff and manufactured Tobacco,	1,316,622
Beef, hides, tallow, pork, bacon, horses, mules, sheep and wool, to the amount of	2,107,812
Wheat, flour, corn and meal,	8,369,484
These added up, gives us	$19,366,070

And this sum added to the former above given sum of $101,701,274, actual exports of the Slave States, gives us, as the amount which the South contributes to the exportation of the country, the enormous and almost incredible sum of one hundred and twenty-one millions sixty-seven thousand three hundred and forty-four dollars!

Now, if we take this sum and subtract it from $154,931,147, the entire sum of actual exports of the Union, it will be seen that the North can claim but $33,863,803—about one-fifth of the whole amount.

This, then, fellow-citizens of the South, is the state of the case. You support the commerce of the Union, you pay for its importations, you discharge the indebtedness of its government, you sustain Northern trade and manufactures. You labor hard and play an honest game, but your adversary, by stocking the cards and very frequently turning up Jack, makes you furnish the funds, and leaves you a heavy loser.

It was the contemplation of such stern facts and figures as we have given that made a sagacious Northern writer ask: "Of what value is the Union to the South?" He told his infatuated countrymen not to bring ruin upon their section by the election of Fremont; that if the Union was dissolved, (which the election of Buchanan would prevent,) the South with its vast resources, would stand on a firmer basis in every respect than it does to-day; that it would only have to expatriate its thousands of free negroes, and send them North in a single avalanche, to place itself beyond the reach of internal disaster; that when this was done, the West following its rivers, would become the ally of the South, and in less than three years New England would stand alone; bankrupt and defenceless.

Let Black Republicans dissolve the Union as soon as they please. Whenever they do so, they "stand alone—bankrupt and defenceless." Their prosperity will be gone; the mighty din of their manufactories will no longer be heard; the busy hum of industry will be hushed; steam will cease to blow its trumpet in their land and on their waters, and the white wings of their commerce will be folded forever. In the streets of their great cities the grass would grow green. In their chambers the bat would flutter, and up and down their stairways the loathsome toad would leap. Over their crumbling walls the hissing snake would crawl, and in their wine-cellars the basilisk would seek an abode. At the dead hour of night the fox would prowl and bark in their market places, and owls, perching upon the tottering steeples of their churches, would hoot over the scene. The rays of the sun, as they come glancing over the Atlantic, would cease to smile as they neared the land, and the pure winds of Heaven would reluctantly blow over it. Foul mists and vapors would envelop and surround it, and the phosphorescent gleams of corruption and decay would divide empire with darkness and obscurity, only to reveal the horrors of the picture. Babylon, Nineveh, Carthage, ye buried cities and great empires of the past, mournful but instructive are your teachings; full of mourning are your examples. The same causes that consigned you to the tomb, are in operation to send you companions in your desolation.

With the great moral and physical resources that we have shown the South to be in possession of, can it be doubted that she will be able to maintain herself? With her vast exports, she can bring the commerce of the world kneeling at her portals, and imploring her patronage. With the sceptre of king cotton she can dictate to both Old and New England the terms of intercourse, and demand the guarantees of their good conduct. Standing upon the firm basis of a separate and independent sovereignty, the repose and permanence of her peculiar institutions would be secured. Who would then dare offend her when she would have in her own hands the decision of her rights, and the redress of her wrongs? There would then be no violated Constitution, under the wings of which she could find no safety and protection. If the Union be dissolved, the South would be free and unrestrained to carve out her destiny.—So different in every respect is she from the North, that it would seem as if God never designed that elements so opposite should be joined together. But still, if Fremont be not elected, we are willing to try the experiment for four years longer. If the Union be not something more than a name, when another Presidential election shall roll around, if our rights be not accorded us, and enjoyment of them secured, then in the name of high Heaven let us part; for if we do not, we shall fear disunion more than dishonor—and he who does that, is a coward, traitor and slave, and ought as soon as possible to sneak into his grave—far away from the ashes of his forefathers—far away from the hallowed tombs of our patriots and heroes.

Let foolish fanatics no longer presume upon the *weakness* of the South—let them no longer *dare* her to leave the Union, or the challenge will be accepted. What have we to fear from disunion? Have we not much to hope? Is it not in our power, though we have as yet no commerce of our own, to use Old England as a cat's paw, and by making her our own commercial agent, close forever the gates of Northern wealth and prosperity? Would not a dissolution of the Union enable us to do this? Would not duties upon the commerce of the North, which the Union now prevents, enable England to compete with and override her? Would not imposts upon Northern manufactures, and taxes upon Northern tonage, build up manufactories and shipping at the South? Yes, let them elect Fremont, and by the consecrated bones of our ancestors, whose blood runs in our veins, we will leave them, and unencumbered by their foul and leprous association, we will thunder on in the path of our predestined march, and the "corridors of time" will long resound with the echoes of our victorious footsteps, and the pages of history will glow forever with the glorious splendors of our imperishable deeds. Released from Northern tyranny—freed from the shackles of Northern monopoly and commercial vassalage, the South could supply herself from abroad with all she needs. Along her coast the necessities of her trade would erect great cities, to stand as the sentinels of her commerce, watching the winged carriers of her riches, in their flight across the waters. From her ports gigantic steamers will glide onward in their foaming paths, freighted for distant lands, and, as they dash on, sending the smoke of their furnaces up to heaven, let them resemble calumets of peace which nations interchange, as pledges of eternal amity and friendship. Nor does the golden dream that spangles with bright stars the curtain of our future end here. That irresistable impulse of destiny which has carried the Anglo-Saxon from the Atlantic to the Pacific, over rivers, prairies and mountains, will carry him further. As well might you command old ocean to cease its roar, or the howling winds of Heaven to pause in their career, as to check the advance of the Anglo-Saxon. You cannot stop him—God sends him on. You may condemn fillibusterism as you will, but it is a principle of the Anglo-Saxon's nature that he brought with him from the dark old forests of Germany, and planted in Albion, to be transplanted throughout the world—it is a law of nature that the strong should absorb the weak.—Hence, wherever the Anglo Saxon race has gone, and come in contact with a weaker and inferior race, that race has melted away before them. The Anglo-Saxon has everywhere kindled up light in the midst of darkness and made the wilderness to blossom like the rose. Let this Union be dissolved, and who can set a limit to the achievements and progress of the daring and enterprising people of the South? Without the fear of having our territory taken from us, and made free States of after we have acquired and annexed it, as has heretofore been the case, we will go on in obedience to the impulses of our destiny, and, touching with the magic wand of our progress the dry bones of the Spanish republics of this continent, they shall spring up into life, and under the influence of our institutions be no longer blots and stigmas on the map of nations and of time. Nor need our path be bloody, or our policy unrighteous or unjust, but pouring the tide of our people and our principles into the land of a weak and degenerate race, let them recognize and hail us as the torch bearers of civilization, enjoy the blessings we bring, till, like Texas, they shall feel themselves "bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh," and clamor around our gates for admission.

Let Black Republicanism force us to secede, and the genius of our country will not sigh to us in vain out of the palm groves of the

Queen of the Antilles, nor becken to us unheeded from the summit of the Cordilleras that overlooks the Halls of the Montezumas, but, far down from Mexico's old volcanic groves, shall come up with the sweet south winds, the shout of Saxon tongues, the carol of Saxon children and the click of Saxon hammers. To our brethern of Nicaragua we will carry a friendly greeting, and journeying on together, we will strew our path with the blessings of liberty, till the Andes over our heads shall salute the Alleghanies, and hoist their volcanic flags in glad token of our arrival. With the Isthmus of Darien in our hands, we shall hold the keys of those gates binding two great oceans, through which the commerce of the world is destined yet to flow, in a stream permanent and majestic.

But fathomless as may be the depths, and boundless the breadth of our glorious destiny as a separate people, we crave and seek it not, if we shall be allowed to remain with honor, and as equals in the Union of our fathers.—No—the Union is dear to our hearts. And may the aspiration ascend from every heart, which we breathe with our farewell voice to the public, that the Democratic party may triumph and preserve it with honor and justice to all the members, and with blessing to the world. And oh, ye spirits of our forefathers—ever beloved and venerated patriots, sages and heroes—ye shades of the great dead—if it be that God ever permits you, for purposes wise and good, to visit again this world of ours; if, from your blessed abodes of happiness, you ever come to view again the scenes of your former greatness, and take interest in the affairs of men—if even now, perhaps, you float unseen around me, on angel wings, clothed with your invisible robes of immortality, and witness my sincerity, I invoke *you* to guard and watch with tender care over this our great Union of sister States; hover with your viewless forms around the Constitution, and take it under your protection in the hour of its peril; and when mad fanatic hands shall tear down its sacred barriers, and disregard its precepts—when the good and great shall strive in vain to prop its falling pillars and save it from destruction—when desolation shall spread her broad black wings and wave them with hoarse exultation, as she soars in full triumph over the last mournful wrecks of our national grandeur—when the once proud monuments of fair freedom's affection shall totter and fall, and plunge forever down the dark, unfathomed depths of ruin's gulf—when justice shall breathe her last groan and patriotism expire on the funeral pile of the Constitution and the Union, then take wounded Liberty away and nurse her in a *Southern* Republic.

OLLIN.

KING WILLIAM, Oct. 6, 1856.

SELF STILTING.—Mr. Fillmore, as every one knew he would, has accepted the Whig nomination for the Presidency, lately tendered to him by the Baltimore Convention. In accepting it he admits that many whigs are supporting Fremont, and others Mr. Buchanan. He charges both these parties with "sowing the seeds of alienation and distrust between different sections of this our common country, and waging a sectional warfare tending to weaken, if not destroy, the Union of these States." There is a degree of self sufficiency and self glorification in this position wholly incomprehensible to our common sense. Mr. Fillmore, whether intentionally or ignorantly we know not, stands in the way, to some extent—and that the extent of his ability—of the only true national man in the field. His friends had the audacity and venality to fuse with the enemies of the Union in the Pennsylvania election, and this was known to him when he penned the words quoted above, and thus infamous in association, if not by sanction, he seeks to ignore damning facts against himself, and taint with his vile slander the political character of a man whose acts are as free from sectionalism as the constitution he will be called to protect and defend.

Spartanburg Spartan.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

To the People of the Slave-holding States.

GENTLEMEN: In case Fremont is elected, we the pro-slavery men of the North would recommend that not one pound of cotton, rice or tobacco be sent to the Northern States.—Let it be consumed, or perish on the ground where it was produced, rather than let a pound of it come North. We have here hundreds of factories and over one hundred thousand people depending on your cotton, many of them are Fremont men, and who get their bread by slave labor, and yet they act against the interest of the slave States. Let all Southern produce be kept away from the North and in less than twelve months there will be such a reaction in the North as to make the most anti-slavery State we have a pro-slavery State. Touch a Northern man's pocket and you touch his most tender part.

A PRO-SLAVERY MAN.

BOSTON, Massachusetts.

A QUEER OPERATION.—On Saturday, in Shelby, Orleans county, the Republicans put up a Fremont pole 130 feet high. On Sunday morning it was discovered that the Fillmorites had put a large cross at the top of the pole. A large crowd—including deacons, Elders, and preachers, (according to the Rochester Union,) advised the procurement of rifles for the purpose of shooting away the cross, and the advice was followed! What a proceeding in a Christian community on the Sabbath day! A noisy rabble firing at a cross during the hour for church service; aiding and abbeting, were men occupying the the first positions in the church! The cross was finally brought to the ground and the crowd dispersed. But the finale is not yet.—On Monday morning complaint was made before a justice of the peace, and a number of those engaged in the Fremont demonstration of the day previous, were arraigned and fined for a desecration of the Sabbath, and among them was one of the preachers who figured most conspicuously in the attack upon the cross!—*Troy Whig.*

From Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24.

A letter from Governor Geary to the Secretary of State, dated October 4th, states that peace and quiet had been restored to Kansas, and that the armed bands had left, and the agitators been dispersed. He would shortly go in pursuit of some horse thieves in the Northern part of the Territory.

[From the Western Democrat.]

Letter from Hon. Thomas L. Clingman.

The following letter from the Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has been handed to us for publication by the gentlemen to whom it is addressed. We lay it before our readers with pleasure, coming as it does from a man who has always allowed the rights of the South and her interests to occupy the most prominent place in his affections. Our section has never had a more zealous supporter of southern equality nor an abler advocate than Thos. L. Clingman. Recent results prove that there will be no necessity for action at present in regard to the matter under consideration, for we consider Mr. Buchanan's election a fixed fact, and the union of the States and an acknowledgment of the rights of all portions of the country thus secured. If all southern men had spoken in as plain terms to the North as Mr. C. has done, public sentiment there would long ago have been corrected.—But we see indications that the sober second thought is now at work, and for producing it southern as well as northern national democrats are entitled to the credit.

Our friends in this section will be gratified to know that Mr. Clingman contemplates addressing them at Charlotte on Thursday the 13th of November.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Oct. 10th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: When I was last in your town I stated to you and your friends that though I might not be able to accept an invitation to meet the citizens of your county before the Presidential election, yet I would certainly endeavor to do so after that event, provided Fremont should carry a majority of the votes. Though I do not regard that contingency as probable, it is still the part of wisdom to be prepared for it. I now write to you, therefore, to say, that if all things suit, I will be with you on Thursday, the 13th of November. That is as early a day probably as could be selected after the result is known, and preparation made, and still would precede, by a few days, the assembling of our Legislature.

Should the black republicans prevail, there is no spot of ground I would so soon stand on as in that town where the first Declaration of Independence was made, and in that county which Lord Cornwallis (a man well qualified to express a correct opinion) pronounced "the most rebellious county in America."

Our ancestors had far greater difficulties to encounter than we are now compelled to meet. The Southern States have a population four times as great as all the colonies then had, while the best part of the North, I mean the men of courage and honor, acknowledge the justice of our cause, and are with us in feeling. Instead of having to make governments *de novo*, we have organized State Sovereignties to act at once. I hold, however, that the condition of things which may possibly occur, would not only justify the action of any single State, but even authorize individual resistance; for any *free white American* might well refuse to be so degraded as to become the *slave of the negro worshipping abolitionists.*

Our forefathers made that revolution to maintain their equality as men, and communities likewise. They resisted the payment of a paltry tea tax, because its imposition was an assertion of the right of the British government to rule them. That government was controlled by a body of manly, high-toned men; and yet our ancestors refused to accept even them for masters. But the leaders among our enemies are, to my certain knowledge, the meanest and most contemptible creatures upon earth, excepting *only those in the South* who are willing to be governed by them.

A few venal presses that hope to fatten on the spoils of a government as corrupt as Fremont would establish, and a few traitors to their section and race, would attempt to produce a diversion in favor of our enemies, but they might receive *swift attention* from our Committees of Vigilance, until the State governments could take the necessary steps to insure tranquility. A proper feeling is already pervading the masses of the South.—The idea thrown out in some quarters, however, that we should manifest our resistance only by refusing to hold office under the new administration, is an absurdity. We should thereby not only deprive ourselves of the benefit of a government which we are taxed to support, but we should assume the contemptible attitude of the Asiatic, who unresistingly, and in sullen silence, submits to oppression and torture.

Equally preposterous is the idea referred to in the North, that we are threatening to *revolt* against the government. Those that have stood by the Constitution are entitled to hold the organization of the government.

It was decided by the Parliament that James the Second, by violating the Constitution, had abdicated the government, and left the throne vacant. So those States who refuse to obey the Constitution, are to be held as having gone out of the Union. Let Massachusetts, New York and others stay out of it, and at the same time lose the use of Southern freights for their Ships, and Southern purchasers for their manufactures and imports. When their intercourse with us is placed on the footing common between foreign and hostile governments, if they do not find sufficient consolation in the idea that they are freed in their consciences from all responsibility for the sin and turpitude of Southern slavery, then let them, by force of arms, get back into the Union *if they can.*

With respect to those persons who are for resistance, but who say that we ought to wait for an *overt act*, and in the mean time allow our enemies to take possession of the government, and obtain the control of the Army, Navy and Treasury, they manifest the height of fatuity. When an enemy after an open declaration of war, and breathing nothing but threats and denunciation, marches on us with arms displayed and banners flying, is it the part of wisdom to allow him to take possession of the country, and wait to see if he will do us an injury?

I am confident that at the proper time a line of policy and action can be indicated, which, without any real sacrifice, will protect the South and its institutions, both social and political. At present it is only necessary for every true man to hold himself ready to act, should the emergency occur. Our enemies are only entitled to know that we will submit to their domination when they have conquered us in battle and slain our fighting men. Should the necessity arise, make your arrangements, and I will, under the favor of Providence, meet you at that time.

Very truly, Yours, &c.,

T. L. CLINGMAN.

To Messrs. Wm. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks, and others, Charlotte, N. C.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Way it Works Where Violence Prevails.

A CITY PRECIPITATING ITS OWN RUIN—LOUISVILLE IMITATED BY BALTIMORE—MOB LAW IN THE ASCENDANT.

The decadence of Louisville is no jest. It is notorious. The *exclusives* have determined to keep it to themselves, and will not tolerate an industrial cluss among them. Even now, we learn, the foreign-born yet lingering among them are making preparation for other homes prior to the election. There is no justice, no law, no nothing but lawless violence, where Know Nothingism prevails, as it does in Louisville.

Baltimore is involving itself in a similar fate. At its recent municipal election one-third of its voting population were disfranchised—driven from, or prevent from reaching the polls.—It is the boast of Louisville, with some three thousand votes cast, that she gives twenty-five hundred majority. Does Baltimore wish to be classed in the same category? If Louisville continue to preserve its present policy a year or two longer, it will not have three thousand voters. Does Baltimore desire to reduce its voting population to fifteen or sixteen thousand?

We did hope that the mob spirit was confined to one spot; that it had been subdued elsewhere, although Cincinnati, St. Louis, Columbus and other places had experienced some of its consequences. They shook off the blight, however, and were not disposed to revel in their shame.

The Baltimore *Republican* of the 9th has the proper feeling on the subject. It knows the consequences of such scenes of rowdyism as were enacted in carrying the city for the Know Nothings. The deep disgrace of clothing their fine city in sack cloth and ashes, to perpetuate the K. N. power, is keenly felt.—The triumph of fraud and violence is indignantly rebuked, in language not to be mistaken.

Whom the Gods will to destruction they first dement, and if Baltimore wishes to lose all rank and character let her continue to enact her recent riots. Her example will not be followed, and her violence will only act upon herself. The fate of the suicide will be hers.

Look at the picture as drawn by the *Republican*, of "Fraud and Violence Triumphant:"

Through the instrumentality of the most outrageous frauds and murderous violence, the Know Nothings have perpetuated their power in the city for another term. Never was our city disgraced by such continued scenes of ruffian violence as marked the course of our opponents thoughout the day. The sworn brotherhood, aided by thousands who still continue to call themselves old Whigs, carried out the resolves of their councils. In every ward, where they had the power, they beat off the adopted citizens and many native born, who wished to vote the Democratic ticket, openly and daringly asserting that they should not vote unless they voted for Swann.

An examination of the vote in the several wards will show the significant fact that, in every ward where peace and order was preserved, and where voters were allowed to put in their ballots, the Democratic vote has been increased; while it is only in those wards where riot and bloodshed, violence and fraud were conspicuous that Know Nothingism has been triumphant. This fact stands out broadly and undeniably, and stamps with eternal infamy the party which sanctions and encourages such outrages. In the First Ward, where there are four thousand Democratic votes, a fraction over four hundred were permitted to be polled. In the Fourth Ward the same infamous course was pursued. In the Eighteenth Ward, we are assured by hundreds who were there, that not a Democratic vote was allowed to be deposited after eleven o'clock, the polls being completely in the hands of ruffians, who openly swore that no adopted citizen or Democrat should vote there. But it is useless to pursue the subject further. We turn in disgust from the picture which our city presents. If this is to be the manner in which Americans rule America, we pray God to save us from such rule. It is the rule of bigotry and brute force, which must end in involving the community in continued biekerings and bloodshed.

Henry Clay said he would rather be right than be President, and we say we would a thousand fold rather be beaten than to succeed by such infamous means as those which have placed Know Nothingism in power.—The success of our opponents has been achieved only by trampling upon the rights of others—such triumphs bring not honor, but disgrace to the party.

Below will be found the vote of the city, which, notwithstanding all the outrages and frauds perpetrated by the banded and sworn brotherhood of Know Nothingism and their allies, shows a gain of three members in the second branch of the Council, and a falling off in the Mayor's majority of some twelve hundred votes. There is not a shadow of doubt that a fair and honest expression of the public voice—a full and fair vote of the citizens of Baltimore—would have reversed this majority entirely, and made Robert Clinton Wright our Mayor by a larger vote than that which the Know Nothing candidate now boasts of.

A SEVERE REBUKE.—Yesterday, on the occasion of the celebration of the surrender of Mexico, Gen. Quitman, of Mississippi, wished to have an introduction to the remnant of the New York Volunteers, individually.—Sergts. Peel and Farrell declined an introduction, on the ground that they did not wish an acquaintance with any man that publicly extolled "bully" Brooks for his *cowardly assault* on the Hon. Charles Sumner.

The above is from an Abolition print in New York. We suppose it will be recollected that the "New York Volunteers" skulked at the battle of Cherubusco, and that the Palmetto Regiment, in which Col. Brooks commanded a company, had to take the position vacated by their cowardice. Sergts. Peel and Farrell, therefore, are very appropriate sympathisers with the cowardly Senator.—*Charleston Mercury.*

☞The winter trade in "saplin' pork" has opened actively. The demand is heavy, and prices range high. For particulars see small bills.

THE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, October 30, 1856.

Democratic Republican Ticket.

For President:

JAS. BUCHANAN,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

For Vice President:

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORS

For President and Vice President.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st Dist., W. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. BLOW, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. SMITH, of New Hanover,
4th " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
6th " THO. SETTLE, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

Removal.

After this issue of our paper, we may be found in the second story of D. J. Roberts' new brick building, first door south of Smith & McDowell's old stand on main street.—Entrance on south side.

We shall issue no paper next week, but the week after will be out bright and early, and we trust bearing the glorious intelligence of the election of the people's candidates, Buchanan and Breckinridge.

The democrats everywhere have rested their hopes upon Pennsylvania and acknowledged that if Mr. Buchanan's own State should not vote for him on the 14th inst., he could not possibly be elected. Well, Pennsylvania has voted against him; so has Ohio; so, in all probability, has Indiana; so has Maine; so has Iowa; so has Connecticut; so has Vermont; and so has New Hampshire.—In fine, every Northern State, that has voted since his nomination, has voted against him.—*Spectator of last week.*

The *truth* is, the Democrats have carried Pennsylvania by some four or five thousand majority—having gained ten members of Congress. The Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana is elected by over five thousand, and we have gained five members of Congress. The Black Republicans have carried Ohio, but the Democrats have gained eight members of Congress. Making a total gain of 23 Congressmen in these three States. In Connecticut, it is stated that the Democrats have carried a majority of the towns.—At any rate there is a very considerable gain for the Democracy, and the indications all are that we shall carry the State next week.

Isn't the Spectator a very *reliable* paper!

But will the Spectator please inform us how the late elections can be construed into a favorable indication of Mr. Fillmore's election? From the returns, it seems that he is not thought of at all. All the officers elected are either Democrats or Fremont men.—So far as we have been able to learn, not a single Fillmore man has been elected in either of the States—unless Black Republicanism and Fillmoreism are one and the same thing. We predict that Mr. Fillmore will not get as many States as he has taken degrees in Know Nothingism. Mark our prediction, neighbor.

DEMOCRATIC RALLY.—The Democrats of Haywood County are to have a grand time of it on Cataloochie next Tuesday. A Barbacue is to be provided, to which all the world and the rest of mankind are invited. Speeches will be delivered by Marcus Erwin, Esq., and others. Look out for thunder from Haywood. Know Nothingism in that county is as dead as a pickled herring.

☞Don't fail to read Mr. Clingman's scathing and conclusive reply to Prof. Mitchell, on our first page. We think the Professor would consult his own reputation to acknowledge the corn and give it up. The testimony of the Riddles is a raking broadside.

DISTRESSING! The Asheville Spectator says "Thomas L. Clingman and Thomas W. Atkin" are a couple of "*upstarts.*" How melancholly we feel!

NEW JERSEY.—Biglow, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Newark on the 14th instant by a majority of over 300. This is the first time a Democrat has held the post.

One More Fire, Boys, and the Day is Ours!

As this is the last paper we shall issue before the Presidential election, we desire for the last time to exhort our friends, and all who love their country, whatever may hitherto have been their party designation, to rally again to the polls and assist in carrying forward the grand conservative principles so nobly defended and so triumphantly sustained by the National Democracy aided by the Old Line Whigs, in the recent hotly contested elections in Pennsylvania, Connecticut and Indiana. In all the elections South the Democracy were victorious. In the late elections North they have also signally triumphed—thus demonstrating conclusively that JAMES BUCHANAN is the man destined to rout the enemies of the Union and the Constitution, and restore tranquility to the country.

Will any portion of the South prove recreant, now when the conservative men of the North have so gallantly done their duty? Can any Southern man, with the lights before him, longer doubt that James Buchanan is the man with whom to defeat Fremont? Satisfied, as all must be on this point, let us give him a vote worthy the importance of the occasion. Let us show our enemies an example of the manner in which Southern men can unite when their rights are threatened. Let us present an undivided front—a solid wall of stern, unflinching freemen, unmindful of petty differences, and acting in unison for the safety and welfare of our common country.

We trust every voter will be at the polls, and that all will work until the close of the day to secure the largest Democratic vote ever polled in the Mountain District.

One more fire, boys, and the day is ours and the Constitution is safe!

"Submissionists."

The Editor of the Western Eagle, published over at Rutherfordton, and a warm advocate of Fillmore and Donelson, is down on some of his "submission" brethren, like a "thousand bricks." Hear him:—

WHAT SOME SAY.—We had intended when we penned that article on the first page to devote the inside editorial to something else than politics; but the morning after that side came from the press a number of our exchanges came in, defining their position in the event Fremont is elected, and that our readers may know and approve or condemn their course, we give them here. Those American Journals which have defined their position are submissionists. The Native Sentinel endorses this doctrine; the Register does the same if we do not misunderstand them both, and the latter intimates that the Governors assembled in Raleigh are there with treasonable designs. We have more confidence in Gov. Bragg, if he is a democrat, than to suppose him capable of treasonable intentions, and if those Governors meet to form some plan for unity of action in case Fremont should be elected, and go home to drill and improve the militia, they will but do their duty. Gov. Bragg will act the part of a true Southern Patriot in preparing for the worst and North Carolina will support him in it.

But there is no mistaking the position of our neighbor of the Spectator, and we fear it will injure his cause. Fillmore himself believes the South ought not to submit to such an outrage as Fremont's election; yet Mr. Hyman says, if he is elected he will feel it his duty to acquiesce in such election! The only object we can discover in that article is to prove that Fremont is willing to let slavery alone where it exists, but opposes its extension, therefore he will do well enough and the South should submit. What if he does simply let us alone? Is that all the South claims as her right? Her blood and treasure are to be poured out for the common good, and do we not claim a portion of the vast territory acquired by such means? It is ours, and the South ought not, will not, be governed by this avowed enemy. UNION AND HONOR FOREVER; BUT UNION AND DISHONOR NEVER!

Right, Mr. Eagle—hit your brother Hyman again. He deserves it.

OBEYING THE INJUNCTION.—One injunction from high authority, is to "feed the hungry." Our friend, J. W. Reeves, Esq., of Madison, carried this command into practical effect last week, for he sent us about the handsomest lot of sweet and Irish Potatoes and Cabbage that has greeted our hungry *eyes* for many days. He has our grateful acknowledgments. May his Potatoes never be less, and his Cabbage always as good.—The Printer's blessing rests upon him.

☞The Black Republicans in Ohio have adopted a black flag—black eagle, black stars, and black and white stripes. And it is the success of this gang of halter-deserving traitors over the National Democracy, that affords such unalloyed satisfaction to Southern Know Nothing newspapers! O shame!

FURMAN UNIVERSITY.—We have been favored with a Catalogue of this flourishing Institution, located at Greenville, S. C. The number of students in attendance during the last term was 207.

☞Bishop Onderdonk, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has been restored to his ministerial functions.

☞Mr. Fillmore says he knows no "North, no South, no East, no West." The Mobile Register says: "On the 4th of November next, he will find that neither the North, South, East or West knows him."

Beautiful Consistency.

Our neighbor of the Spectator is a curious specimen of the genus *homo*. He sets up pins one week, and the very next perhaps amuses his readers by knocking them down! He takes positions and abandons them in such rapid succession, that it is really difficult to locate him anywhere. Like the Irishman's flea, when your put your finger on him "he ain't thar." It will be remembered that he was for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill at one time, but now he is engaged in denouncing it.

In regard to the probable results of Fremont's election, he has pursued an equally tortuous course. On the 18th of September, he said:

"If such election would not cause an *immediate dissolution* of the Union, it will produce a state of things making it *certain* in event. At best, dissolution would be a question of time; for all future contests for the Presidency would be fought upon sectional grounds; and the North, having the power, would necessarily triumph. If there is any person who believes that the South would *submit* to be thus domineered over by the North, we *pity* him for his fatuity. *Civil war, dissolution, anarchy,* and *utter* and *hopeless ruin,* involving the horrors of insurrection and the consequent war of races between the whites and the blacks in the Southern States, would be *as certain as that the night follows the day.*"

So wrote the Editor of the Spectator on the 18th of last month. Where is he now? In his paper of last week, eh says:—

"In his speech at Hendersonville, Mr. Clingman, whom we look upon as even a worse disunionist than Brooks, labored to show that if Fremont was elected *revolution* and *disunion* were inevitable, and in order to avert so dire a calamity, he insisted that the people should vote for James Buchanan."

It will be seen that he denounces Mr. Clingman for laboring "to show that if Fremont was elected revolution and disunion were inevitable," when he himself declared but five weeks since that Fremont's election would be as certain to produce "*civil war, dissolution, anarchy, and utter and hopeless ruin, as that the night follows the day.*"

Isn't the Spectator a very *consistent* sheet!

The Presidential Question.

The New York Herald of Sunday uses the following language, in speaking of the result in Pennsylvania:

"The late result in Pennsylvania, in connection with the unexpected success of the Democracy in Indiana, indicates pretty clearly the election of James Buchanan as our next President, by a handsome majority of the Electoral Colleges, against a popular majority throughout the country of several hundred thousand. Already has this popular majority been sufficiently wasted and frittered away by the opposition factions, cliques and managers, to justify this conclusion.

The *Tribune* of Saturday announces to its followers their defeat in Pennsylvania in the following lachrymose style:

"Republicans! the last reports from Pennsylvania leave no doubt of a Buchanan majority at the State election. The State ticket of that party is chosen by some five thousand majority in between four and five hundred thousand votes. That majority can be overcome at the Presidential election just at hand—we do not say that it will be."

And again:

"Republicans! we would not if we could conceal from you our disappointment in this result nor the magnitude of the disaster. We ought to have carried Pennsylvania at this election—with fair play and honest voting, we must have carried it. We have been beaten by a combination of treachery and fraud—beaten because our adversaries were determined to win at any rate, and some who professed to be with us in this contest were equally resolved that we should lose. Between the two, their object is attained."

And yet again.

"Let us look misfortune full in the face. If there were any hollow hearted, venal, self seeking knaves following our camp last week, they will now skulk out of it and go over to the enemy. All such will suppose our battle lost, and will be in haste to place themselves in position to share the plunder of the field. Let them go in welcome, and let the cowardly and timorous go with them."

[FOR THE NEWS.]

Mr. Atkin:

Please say through your columns that we have heretofore been members of the Know Nothing Order, but now, henceforth and forever renounce the whole concern, and intend to vote for Buchanan and Breckinridge.

Yours, truly,

L. C. HIPP.
WM. KERNER.

SPRING CREEK, N. C., Oct. 20, 1856.

CONNECTICUT.—The result of the recent local elections, which show a large Democratic gain, and the course of things before and since, render the good old Nutmeg State almost certain for Buck and Breck. The people are more wide awake to their true interest than almost any other State in the Union. In fact, Democratic meetings, and the best of Democratic oratory, are the order of the day throughout the State. At a recent meeting, the Hon. Isaac Toucey and his friends were taken from their carriage and conveyed to the speaker's stand in an ox cart, drawn by one hundred and fifteen yoke of oxen, each pair of cattle being driven by a Buchanan Democrat.—*New York Daily News.*

☞The Spartanburg Express reaches us in a new dress of Type—a change typical of increasing success and energy.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.—There were on Tuesday, 540 students at the University of Virginia. The number is about 80 in advance at the same period of last year.

An Eloquent Appeal.

The Hon. R. J. Walker closes his "Appeal for the Union" in the following eloquent terms:—

"Beware, my countrymen, ere it is too late, how you adopt these perilous counsels. Give no vote that puts the Union in the slightest peril. Make no such fearful experiment.—Friends of the Union, of all parties, our enemies have combined; they have fused, and under their united efforts, the pillars of the Constitution and the Union are rocking to their base, and we may have assembled in November next, for the last time, under our country's flag, and as citizens of a common Union. The enemies of the Union have united, and why should we be separated?—The flag of the North 'American' party, as they call themselves, is trailing in the dust, and is replaced by the Black 'Republican' standard. Your leaders have surrendered the American flag, and taken in exchange the African banner. They have capitulated at discretion; they have surrendered your candidates and principles, and demand your votes for the candidates and platform of the Black 'Republican' party. Friends of the Union, come and unite with us to save the Union! Come, without any surrender of principle on your part or ours, to the rescue of our country. In my inmost soul I believe that James Buchanan is the only man on whom in sufficient force the friends of the Union can unite to save the country.

"Come Democrats, come Whigs, come friends of Union of every party, come to the rescue of that Union which James Buchanan loves so well, and to preserve which, the patriot statesman of Pennsylvania has given a long life of devoted service. Come, my brother, give me your hand, let us save the country first, and then settle, at some future election, the administrative measures about which we now differ. Come, in the name of our common country, now in the agony of an approaching convulsion! Come, in the name of the Constitution and of the Union; now subjected to imminent peril! Come, in memory of the commingled blood of the North and the South, poured out on the battle fields of the Revolution! Come, in the name of the liberties of the world, which would be crushed by the fall of the American Union! Come, with the farewell warnings of Washington on your lips and imprinted on your hearts—not in sectional array of the North against the South—but in the glorious panoply of our whole country, from North to South, from East to West! let the thirty-one columns wheel into line, and with the same inspiring battle cry, pealing from rank to rank re-echoing from State to State, the Union to the rescue! let us together march to the polls as our fathers did, in the hour of peril to the music and flag of the Union."

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvanian of Tuesday says: "The official returns of the result of the election in Pennsylvania are coming in slowly. They do not materially differ from the reports heretofore published by us. The candidates upon the Democratic State ticket are all elected by from four to seven thousand majority!"

The Legislature will stand:

	Democrats.	Abolitionists
Senate,	15	18
House,	57	43
Total,	72	61

Eleven majority on joint ballot! This is glory enough, and enough for all useful purposes.

This secures us a Democratic United States Senator.

CONGRESSMEN ELECTED.

Democrats,	15
Abolitionists,	10

A Bad City.

An Indiana paper gives the following description of Chicago, Illinois. From this description we might infer that Sodom and Gomorrah were not a circumstance to the great city of the West:

Chicago is the strongest black republican city in the Union. It is the city where the St. Louis man died, and, upon making application for admittance into paradise, was assured by St. Peter that he was the first man who had ever made his appearance at that gate from that place. It is the city where men poison their wives so that they may marry their wives' sisters. It is the city where a poor widow went to seven physicians all of whom refused to attend her child which had been hurt by a falling piece of timber, until the fee was paid. It is the city of assassinations, of arsons, of rioting and of rowdyism; the place where honest men dare not walk the streets after nightfall, and where rowdies revel at noon day. It is the habitation of bogus bankers and swindlers of every grade; where ministers preach politics and utter the vilest falsehoods from the pulpit. It is the head quarters of Emigrant Aid society, and the treasury of the Kansas fund is kept there.—From its dens and perlieus of infamy an invading army of gamblers, assassins and thieves have gone to Kansas at the bidding of Beecher and his satellites, to sow the seeds of vice and immorality in that beautiful country, and which it will take years of labor by the good and the virtuous to eradicate. It is the hot bed of treason, niggerism, and vice and immorality of every grade—the recruiting station of the devil himself. History—neither in the times past, nor the present—neither in this country nor the old world—furnishes its equal in all that is vile, demoralizing and degrading.

In all its parts—in law; in society: in politics, in morality, and in religion, it blends most harmoniously. Fusionism, free-bootism, treason and disunion cannot do otherwise than flourish in Chicago. The soil is adapted to their growth. It is moistened by the blood of virtue and patriotism and warmed by the heat from the very bottomless pit itself.

☞ The returns from the Florida election are now complete. Perry, Democrat, is elected Governor by 400 majority, and Hawkins, Democrat, to Congress by 800 majority.

The Great Decision.

The day is fast approaching which is to decide the great question whether the South shall remain in the Union in the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges guarantied to her by the Constitution and sealed by the blood of her ancestors, or whether she shall be driven, by overt acts of aggression on the part of the North, to the necessity of sundering the bonds which have hitherto bound us together as a happy and prosperous people. The issue is a fearful one, and demands the sober, calm reflection of every lover of his country, and the energetic action of every philanthropist and every patriot. By the elevation of James Buchanan to the Chief Magistracy of the nation, we confidently believe that the rights of the South will be maintained and the Constitution upheld, while fanatical agitators and disturbers of our peace will be beat down and silenced, at least for four years, during which time, it is hoped, the sound conservative men of the North, together with the coalesced wisdom of the South, may be successful in their efforts to beat back the angry billows of fanaticism which now threaten to overwhelm the country, by an exposition of its pseudo philanthropy. But on the other hand, if Fremont is elected—if that party, whose bitter hostility to the South and her institutions is openly avowed and gloried in, and whose leading principle—the entire subjugation of the South—is written in such legible characters upon its forehead that he who runs may read—if that party is successful in obtaining the reins of government, there is but one alternative for the South, either to sever the link that binds her in an unequal alliance and form an independent government, or take up an ignominious position and submit to insult, robbery, degradation and dishonor, and be held in detestation as a "colony of lepers."

The success of the democratic party presents the only hope for the salvation of the Union. Its nominee for the high office of President may be relied on as a faithful defender of the rights of every section of the country, and as such, will preserve the Constitution untarnished, and perpetuate the union of the States. But his success will not be a mere party triumph—it will be a triumph of right over wrong—of virtue over vice, and of liberty over oppression. Our cause is not merely a party one—it is the cause of humanity—the cause of millions of the oppressed of other lands, and the strong hope for the evangelization of the world. Let every patriot, then, and every philanthropist, arouse himself, and when the great day of battle arrives, be ready, with stout hearts and strong arms, to

"Strike till the last armed foe expires,
Strike for the green graves of our sires."

Western Democrat.

Fusion.

The game played by the Fillmorers, in Pennsylvania and Indiana, is a foolish and desperate as well as a dishonest one. It will react on them with destructive force. Their object is to frighten off the old Whigs and doubtful men in the South—that class who vote for Mr. Buchanan under the conviction that he is a stronger man than Fillmore. If, by combining with the Fremonters, they can defeat Mr. Buchanan, in his own State and in Indiana, they will then say to the old Whigs and doubtful men in the South: "Now, don't you see Mr. Fillmore is the stronger man—Mr. Buchanan can't carry his own State?"

Short-sighted delusion! They have, in their zeal to carry out this silly and stupid scheme, failed to perceive that nothing is better calculated to break down Mr. Fillmore in the South than a fusion of his party with the Abolitionists.

What Southern man out of Kentucky, can stand up and advocate Mr. Fillmore, in the face of such glaring evidences of a coalition and combination with such a sectional, anti Southern party as that in Pennsylvania and Indiana?

Ah, gentlemen, "honesty is the best policy!" You pretend to oppose with all your energy, to denounce and combat this pestilent sectional party—which your candidate and all your orators declare is placing this Union in great danger—and yet you join it to defeat a party whose success, you freely admit, will not at least endanger the Union! You do all this—you destroy the *prestige*, the good name, the character for straightforward honesty of your party, on a mere silly, reckless speculation and calculation of probable benefit? You will suffer the inevitable penalty and consequences of all unholy and dishonest coalitions. The triumph of the coalition in Pennsylvania and Indiana will be the death-knell of the American party in the South.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Brutal Murder.

The most brutal, unfeeling murder we ever heard of, was perpetrated in the Western part of this county, on Saturday evening last. A young woman by the name of Martha Pinnix, daughter of John Pinnix, started on that afternoon, to go from one neighbor's house to another; but not arriving, her friends and neighbors, becoming alarmed, made diligent search from Saturday night until Monday morning, when her dead body was found in a thicket in the woods, having been shot through the head with a shot gun, and her throat horribly cut. She had evidently been enticed into the woods by some devilish fiend in human shape, and then brutally murdered.

We refrain, at present, from prudential considerations, from publishing the names of any suspected of this foul deed, or to give currency to the many rumors connected with the matter. The girl and her parents were highly respectable. This shocking affair has created the most intense excitement throughout the whole neighborhood.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Heels vs. Brains.—The London Morning Chronicle says:

"In the matter of English pensions, we find that the fortunate dancing master, who was probably well paid for the highly important service of teaching her most gracious Majesty to hop, skip and jump, is put on a par with Adams, the discoverer of the planet Neptune." Whenever heels come in conflict with brains, the latter stand but a poor chance. Occasionally, one may be so lucky as to "put money in his purse" by the use of his brains, but it is only the exception to the rule.—Better depend on heels.

Effects of Civilization on Heathen Population.

In 1777, Captain Cook found 200,000 people inhabiting Tahati. He declared his estimate to be rather under than over the mark. These were the days of wars, human sacrifices, infanticide, and that ordinary recklessness of life which the missionaries profess to have, generally speaking, cured. Aged natives at that time remember the high priest Tecarmoar, who uttered the prophecy which the people caught up for its strangeness at first, and repeat now for its dread pathos. It is at this day sung in the depths of retreat, where the missionaries cannot overhear—

"The palm-tree shall grow,
The coral shall spread,
But man shall cease."

A census taken just before the American Exploring Expedition was there, showed the indigenous population to be 9,000. The missionaries called it 8,000. In the Sandwich Islands, the decline of the population is such as history can scarcely parallel, and as every hearer at an Exeter Hall May meeting should be informed of. We are told, not only by native tradition, but by the early navigators of the Pacific, that there were once human abodes wherever there was good soil and water, and that the population of this group was not less than 500,000. Now it is under 65,000. Twenty-five years ago—within the period of strenuous missionary effort—it was double this.—*Westminster Review.*

A Whole Family in Heaven.—A whole family in heaven; who can describe their everlasting joy? No one is absent. No father, nor mother, nor son, nor daughter, is away. In the world below they were united in faith, and love, and peace, and joy. In the morning of the resurrection they ascended together.—Before the throne of God they bow together in united adoration. On the banks of the River of Life they walk hand in hand, and as a family they have commenced a career of glory which shall be everlasting. There is hereafter to be no separation in that family. No one is to lie down on a bed of pain. No one is to wander away in temptation. No one to sink into the arms of death. Never in heaven is that family to move along the slow procession, clad in the habiliments of woe, to consign one of its members to the tomb.—God grant, in his infinite mercy, that every family may be thus united.

The Next House of Representatives.—The Democratic gains of Congressmen at the election held on Tuesday last, foot up thus:

Pennsylvania	10
Ohio	9
Indiana	6
Total	25

The above with the gains which will certainly be made in New York, Illinois, New Jersey, and Connecticut, will give the next House of Representatives to the Democrats by a very decided majority.—*Washington Union.*

Senatorial Election.

New York, Oct. 22.

The Legislature of Vermont have re-elected the Hon. Solomon Foot as a Senator for the term beginning 4th March, 1857.

☞ The New York Herald says:

The examination in the case of Huntington, the Wall street note broker, charged with forgery, was continued yesterday. Two hundred and forty-two thousand dollars worth of forged paper was presented yesterday, making a total of three hundred and thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and forty-six dollars, in forged promissory notes, already brought to light; and it is believed the actual amount of the frauds perpetrated will reach six hundred thousand dollars.

☞ Quite a joke happened to one of the doctor craft some time ago. He ordered some very powerful medicine for a sick boy, and the father not liking the appearance of it forced it down the cat's throat. When the doctor called again and inquired if the powder had cured the boy, the father replied:—"No, we didn't give it to him."

"Good heaven!" said the doctor, "is the child living?"

"Yes, but the cat aint—we gave it to her." The doctor sloped.

☞ Judge Alex. McKinstry, of the Mobile City Court, has come out for Buchanan. He was the grand high priest of Know Nothingism in Alabama. His abandonment of the order has excited the Mobile Know Nothings greatly. He had been employed by the City Councils, for $1,500, to codify the city laws—he had commenced the work—the Know Nothings tried to get him to abandon the contract—he would not—they then repealed the law authorizing it to be made, and refused to pay for the same!

Hogs.—We hear of no improvement whatever in hogs, says the Louisville Courier, for the approaching packing season. The farmers generally are pretty firm, having a good store of old corn on hand, and asking five cents gross for their hogs for early delivery. This is equal to about six and one half cents net at the packing houses, while buyers are offering six cents net, with no sales reported.

Coal and Iron in North Carolina.—Mr. Haughton, of Chatham County, North Carolina, has sold his coal plantation on Deep River to an English mining company for $140,000. Mr. Thomas Unthank has sold his farm which joins Mr. Haughton's and contains valuable beds of iron ore, to the same, for $10,000.

Without decision of character, no man or woman is worth a button, nor can be. Without it, a man becomes at once a good natured nobody; the poverty-stricken possessor of but one solitary principle—that of obliging everybody under the sun merely for the asking.

Mr. Smikes says, desperate diseases require desperate remedies; and that is the reason why he got married when he was in love.

☞ Pompey says he once worked for a man who raised his wages so high that he could reach it only once in two years.

The Light at Home.

The light at home! how bright it beams
When evening shades around us fall;
And from the lattice far it gleams,
To love and rest and comfort call.
When wearied with the toils of day,
And strife for glory, gold or fame,
How sweet to seek the quiet way,
Where loving lips will list our name
Around the light at home.

When through the dark and stormy night,
The wayward wanderer homeward hies;
How cheering is that twinkling light,
Which through the forest gloom he spies.
It is the light at home; he feels
The loving hearts will greet him there,
And softly through his bosom steals
The joy and love that banish care
Around the light at home.

The light at home! when ere at last
It greets the seaman through the storm;
He feels no more the chilling blast
That beats upon his manly form.
Long years upon the sea have fled,
Since Mary gave her parting kiss,
But the sad tears which then she shed
Will now be paid with rapturous bliss,
Around the light at home.

The light of home! how still and sweet
It peeps from yonder cottage door—
The weary laborer to greet—
When the rough toils of day are o'er.
Sad is the soul that does not know
The blessings that the beams impart,
The cheerful hopes and joys that flow,
And lighten up the heaviest heart
Around the light at home.

A Wedding.—There was quite an interesting circumstance which occurred in Anderson village on Monday last. We heard it first, by accident, from 10 or 20 school girls, pretty well grown, who were giving their views and opinions as to the propriety of the matter. I ascertained from their conversation that one of the school girls, in one of the colleges at this place, went directly from the school room to the church close by, and there was united in the bands of matrimony with a young gentleman of this district, who took her into his carriage and drove off somewhere rapidly. The girls seemed amazed at the audacity of the act on the part of the young gentleman, and its secrecy on the part of their school companion also amazed them.—One of them said it was a very serious affair, and "when once done could not be undone." "Walked directly from the school room to the Church!" said another; "just think of that!" "I am surprised," said a third, "that so tall a girl as she should fall in love with such a little, short fellow." "But," said one, more experienced, "that's always the case, a tall lady falls in love with a short gentleman, and a tall gentleman with a short lady!" Some one of them very gravely intimated that it might injure the school, at a distance, hearing of the circumstance. But the reply was, the parents of the girl live in Anderson village, and no blame can consequently attach to the school.—*Greenville Patriot.*

Very Modest.—There is a young woman in town so modest that she had a young man turned out doors for saying "the wind had shifted."

NEW BRIDGE.

The WAR FORD BRIDGE is open for passengers at the following rates:

Ordered by Court. That the rates of Toll on William Patton's Bridge across French Broad be as follows:

5 or 6 Horse Wagon, loaded,		62 1 2	cents.
5 or 6 Horse Wagon, Empty,		50	"
4 Horse Wagon, loaded,	50	Empty, 37 1-2	cts.
3 " " "	37 1-2	" 31 1-4	"
2 " " "	31 1-4	" 25	"
1 " "		25	"
Cart		25	"
Gig or Sulkey		25	"
4 Wheel Pleasure Carriage		50	"
Slide or Trucks		10	"
Man and Horse		5	"
Loose Horses and Mules		3	"
Footmen		3	"
Cattle		2	"
Hogs and Sheep		1	"

ROBT. B. VANCE, *Clerk.*
By Jas. P. Sawyer, *D. C.*

Yearly contracts will be made at moderate rates. Apply at the Bridge, to Mr. Britt, Gate Keeper, or to

WILLIAM PATTON.

October 28th, 1856.

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE annual Fair of the Buncombe County Agricultural Society, for the present year, will be held in Asheville on Friday, the 14th of November. All persons who may wish to compete for premiums, are requested to become members of the Society, which they can do by paying each *one dollar* to the Treasurer, Joseph R. Osborne, of Asheville. This is important, as no premium will be awarded to any one who is not a member of the Society. It is hoped that the friends of Agriculture will bestir themselves and give an exhibition worthy of the name and fame of Buncombe.

CHARLES MOORE, *Pres't. of Soc'y.*

NOW RECEIVING,

ONE of the largest assortments of FALL and WINTER GOODS, at the "cheap for cash" store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

that will be found in this market, to which the attention of a discriminating public is invited.—It is not our intention to make a paper showing here of what we have, but if you want anything comfortable, good, or pretty, call and for yourselves judge whether any reliance can be placed in us, when we say that we have *the most* comprehensive stock in town, and which, for prompt pay, will be sold on as reasonable terms as any other house can afford to sell. We don't profess to sell goods for New York cost, but do profess to sell as cheap for the same kind of pay as the cheapest.

We receive in exchange for goods almost all kinds of country produce. Come on with it and your money, and we can satisfy any reasonable man.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.,
Opposite Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, September 18, 1856.—tf

PERFUMERY,

Of all kinds, extracts, Cologne, shaving and toilet Soaps, tooth and hair Brushes, and fancy articles "too tedious to mention," will be found at the cheap fashionable store of

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

HAVE you seen that Jewelry and Perfumery, at ASTON'S.

A CARD.

The subscriber takes this method of informing the members elect to the House of Commons that he expects to be a candidate before them for the office of Chief Clerk.

R. DON WILSON.

Burnsville, Aug. 28 1856.

STORE HOUSE TO RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent, or lease for a term of years, the large and well situated STORE HOUSE now occupied by Smith and McDowell on main street, opposite J. H. Gudger's Hotel. Application can be made to the undersigned, or in his absence, to W. W. McDowell or J. H. Gudger.

JESSE S. SMITH.

Asheville, Aug. 28, 1856, tf

NOTICE.

AN Instalment of Twelve ($12) Dollars will be required on each share of the capital stock of the French Broad Turnpike Company, on the 8th November, next.

Stockholders are requested to be punctual in their payments.

The Treasurer will attend at Valley Store (Mr. B. C. Lankford's,) at 12 o'clock on the day above named.

By order of the Board.

McK. JOHNSTONE,
Sec. and Treasurer

Valley Store, Sept. 20, 1856. 373—w3w.

Notice.

As I will be necessarily absent from home most of the time between this date and my leaving for Raleigh, those of my constituents who have business for me to transact for them at Raleigh will oblige me by leaving their papers in the hands of W. W. McDowell, at Asheville.

MARCUS ERWIN.

October 15, 1856.

Notice.

Application will be made at the ensuing session of the General Assembly, to amend the Charter of the Sulphur Springs and Paint Rock Turnpike Company. Oct. 15, 1856.

NOTICE.

A petition will be presented to the Legislature of North Carolina, at its next session, to change the dividing line between Macon and Jackson counties, so as to make the Ridge between Horney and Noland Creek the line to the top of the Smokey Mountain. Franklin, Oct. 2, 1856.

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made to the next Legislature for a Charter for a Turnpike Road from James Toms', on the Hickory Nut Turnpike, to the Plank Road Bridge on Swannanoa. Sept. 18, 1566.

EUREKA!

Wilbor's Compound of Cod Liver Oil and Phosphate of Lime, a cure for Consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, influenza, hoarseness, bronchites, and all scrofulous humors. A fresh supply of this deservedly popular medicine received direct from the manufacturer and for sale by

Oct. 15. E. J. ASTON.

Books for Winter Nights.

Wild Western Scenes; The War Path; Fields' Scrap Book; Bernard Lile; Freaks of Fortune; and many others too numerous to mention.

Just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

To the Polls! To the Polls!

Barry's Tricophorus; Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; McMunn's Elixer of Opium.

Fresh supply just received at ASTON'S.
Oct. 15.

Five Cents Reward.

Ranaway from my house in June last, my bound boy Samuel Wetherford. I will give the above reward, but no thanks, for the safe return of said boy to my house.

A. H. LANCASTER.

Marion, Oct. 15, 1856.

A GOOD TIME COMING!

500 pounds assorted Candies; 100 pounds fresh Almonds; 200 lbs. Brazil Nuts; 150 lbs. Filberts; 200 lbs. English Walnuts. Just received at

Oct. 15. ASTON'S.

New Semi-Weekly STAGE ROUTE.

From Asheville via Waynesville, Webster, Franklin, Murphy, and Duck Town, Tenn., to Cleaveland, Tenn.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in calling the attention of the traveling public to the new Stage Route through the western counties of North Carolina—being the connecting link between Asheville, N. C., and the Rail Road at Cleaveland, Tenn. There is an excellent Turnpike Road the entire distance, and the subscriber has stocked it with good horses, comfortable stages, and careful drivers.

To persons going East or West, this is the shortest, most direct, and the cheapest route. Give this line a trial, and you will conclude that its establishment is a blessing to the traveling public.

Oct. 2, 1856. J. B. LEATHERWOOD.

Paper! Paper!

Forty Reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper, of every size, shape, shade, hue, color, and quality. Just received at ASTON'S.

june 5, 1856.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber is still carrying on the

Smithing Business,

in all its branches, at his old stand in the south end of Asheville.

The superior manner in which he has horses shod, carriages, buggies and wagons ironed, and all manner of work done, are too well known to render it necessary to more than say, he will, as heretofore, turn out none but good work.

Country produce of all kinds taken in payment for work, but it must in every case be delivered before the work is removed.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,

March 20, 1856.—1y

1000 Lbs. Old Copper

WANTED, for which I will pay Stoves or Tin Ware.

H. LINDSEY.

March 20, 1856.—tf

Save Your Wood,

BY buying some of my STOVES for cooking and warming your rooms.

ALSO,

Call and examine a large assortment of

TIN WARE,

of every variety, which I will sell cheap for cash or old Copper, wholesale or retail.

Any article in my line made to order at short notice.

H. LINDSEY.

Asheville, March 20, 1856.—tf

Important FACTS Which Interest EVERY PERSON In Western N. CAROLINA!

WE are now daily receiving our stock of

SUMMER GOODS,

One among the largest assortments ever offered in

THIS MARKET.

We can say now that we have the best stock of

Boots, Shoes, Bootees, and Children's Shoes,

Ever offered in Asheville. Just call, and we will convince you of the fact. They were bought to be sold, and sold they shall be, if low prices possess any virtue.

Below you will please read carefully, and when you visit one among the greatest of places—we mean Asheville—for health, climate, &c., in the world, just call and see what they have to sell at the "Cheap Cash Store."

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Asheville and Shufordsville, June, 1856.

WHO is it in the town of Asheville that has the largest stock of

Summer Goods,

Berages, Shatties, Muslins and Prints, from 6 1-4 cents to the finest grades?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO is it that has a handsome stock of

Ginghams,

of every variety and color; and what is more interesting, at prices from 10 cents per yard to 37½?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

WHO has the latest styles of Men's and Boys' SUMMER HATS?

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

IS it generally known that BLAIR & CO. has a large lot of Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, lower than they have been sold in this market lately? It's a fact.

DO you know who has a complete assortment of all kinds of domestic Goods, such as Bed Tickings, Ginghams, Apron Checks, &c? The answer is plain; they can be found at the store of BLAIR & CO.

DID you ask where you can find a splendid lot of

HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, MUSLIN COLLARS, SWISS & JACONET EDGEINGS, INSERTINGS, GLOVES, LACES, BOBINETTS, &c.?

All such handsome things can be found at the store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Leather.

CONSTANTLY on hand, of our own manufacture.

BLAIR & CO.

Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Carolina Indigo,

AND every thing else in the grocery line, can be had of

BLAIR & CO.

JUST now arriving, **100 SACKS of LIVERPOOL**

SALT,

Fresh from the ship.
Going off very low for cash.

BLAIR & CO.

DO you want anything that is really and truly

PRETTY?

Anything that is undoubtedly

CHEAP?

Anything unquestionably

FINE?

Anything

SUBSTANTIAL?

In short, do you want the cheapest and best Goods ever offered to the people of Western Carolina? If you do, call at the Cheap Cash Store of

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

Country Produce.

WE buy almost every kind of country produce.

BLAIR & CO.

CLOVER SEED.

A fresh supply of excellent CLOVER SEED, just received, and for sale, at $12 per bushel, cash.

J. M. BLAIR & CO.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

James Buchanan,

Of Pennsylvania.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

John C. Breckinridge,

Of Kentucky.

Electors For President and Vice President.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE:

Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck,
Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS:

1st Dist., F. Martin, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. Blow, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. Smith, of New Hanover,
4th " Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake,
5th " S. E. Williams, of Alamance,
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Henry M. Shaw, of Currituck,
Samuel P. Hill, of Caswell.

DISTRICTS.

1st Dist., W. F. Martin, of Pasquotank,
2d " W. J. Blow, of Pitt,
3d " M. B. Smith, of New Hanover,
4th " Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake,
5th " S. E. Williams, of Alamance,
6th " Thos. Settle, Jr. of Rockingham,
7th " R. P. Waring, of Mecklenburg.
8th " W. W. Avery, of Burke.

OUR GOODS

HAVE been purchased by one of the best buyers this market affords, and for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear we challenge competition. Call and examine our stock of

CLOTHING,

and if we can't please the most fastidious, we are much mistaken.

HATS,

From a cap for 37 1-2 cents to a $5 50 Beaver of any grade, and any color from milky white to sooty black.

THE LADIES

Will also find Bonnets, Shoes, Zephyr Hoods, Capes, Gauntlets, Necklaces, materials for Talmas, and everything necessary to adorn and beautify, as well as to make comfortable.

Don't mistake the place.

A. T. SUMMEY & CO.

September 18, 1856. tf

Auction and Commission BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, at the solicitation of many gentlemen, has concluded to do a general Auction and Commission Business in the town of Asheville. He will receive and dispose of at public auction, all kinds of Property, including Real Estate Negroes, Horses, Mules, Cattle, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, &c., &c. He pledges himself to do the best he can for those who entrust their interests to his hands.

He will attend sales in adjoining counties, when desired.

REFERENCE—Any prominent citizen of Asheville. W. T. DICKENSON.

Asheville, Sept. 4, 1856—6m

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Brovles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

THE most extensive assortment of Boots and Shoes ever offered in Asheville, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

50,000 Steel Pens,

Assorted. All sizes, qualities, prices and manufacturers, just received at ASTON'S.

june 5.

James' Neuralgic Liquid.

A certain cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramp Colic, &c. Just received and for sale at ASTON'S.

Aug. 21.

Molasses.

800 Gallons Molasses, as good, if not the best, ever offered for sale in this country. SMITH BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

Fresh Citron.

JUST received at ASTON'S.

April 17.

WANTED.

THE subscriber will take two apprentices and learn them the Blacksmithing business. Sober, steady young men, by making early application, can have advantageous situations.

E. L. TRIPLETT.

Asheville, Oct. 9, 1856.

JUST received a fine lot of Hammered Tire Iron by

CHAPMAN, RARKIN & CO.

August 7, 1856.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

FRESH RAISENS.—A few boxes just received, at ASTON'S.

CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MAKING.

THE subscriber has located in Asheville, for the purpose of carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making business, Repairing, &c. He has no doubt of being able to give entire satisfaction to those who may patronize him. He has an abundance of first rate dry lumber, and will work no other kind. Shop in the south end of town, opposite Triplett's blacksmith shop.

W. T. CARTER

Asheville, June 6, 1855. tf

ANOTHER LOT.

12 dozen Turlington's Balsam; 12 doz. Godfrey's Cordial; 12 doz Bateman's Drops; 10 lbs. Bathing Sponge; 10 lbs. Jamaica Ginger; 20 lbs. Arrow Root; 20 lbs. Cream of Tartar; 25 lbs. Gum Arabic; 50 lbs. Potash; 50 gallons Alcohol; 12 doz. Seidlitz Powders.

Oct. 15. Just received at ASTON'S.

PIANOS—MUSIC.

A LARGE and well selected stock of the best maker's PIANOS, may be found at all times at Factory prices At Ramsay's Music Store,

178 Richardson Street, Columbia, S. C.

Especial attention is invited to the famous Hallett, Davis & Co's Piano, so superior in tone, finish and durability.

Columbia, August 18, 1856—1y

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO., DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BOOTS, SHOES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, DRUGS, GROCERIES, &c., &c.,

Asheville & Turkey Creek, N. C.

April 3, 1856. tf

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON **DENTIST,**

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

JOHN B. WOODFIN,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

June 19, 1856.

BURTON & GOLD,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. C.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of all the counties in the 7th Judicial District. Shelby, April 17, 1856. tf

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DR. J. F. E. HARDY

AND

DR. W. L. HILLIARD,

HAVE this day associated themselves in the practice of *MEDICINE*, in its various branches.

DR. HARDY, who is daily in the village, will be always ready to examine cases and make out prescriptions, and when in his power visit cases in the country. Dr. Hilliard will attend to his town and country practice, as usual. We would especially call the attention of all persons laboring under diseases requiring Surgical aid, to this card. We will take especial pains to assist all persons living at a distance in procuring suitable boarding houses in or near the village, and render them such relief as the profession is capable of.

Office at Dr. Hilliard's Drug Store.

Asheville, January 2, 1855. tf

M. L. NEILSON, M. D.,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

January 11, 1855. t

J. D. REYNOLDS, M. D.,

(A Graduate of the Medical University of Nashville,)

HAVING permanently located in Asheville, offers his Professional services to the citizens of town and country,

Office and residence, one door south of Asheville Hotel. March 27, 1856. tf

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Daguerreian Rooms.

O. M. LEWIS,

HAVING permanently located himself in Asheville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens and public generally.

Rooms over Aston's Drug and Book Store.

March 13,—tf.

PHYSIC FOR THE MILLION.

Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;
" Rogers' Liverwort and Tar;
" Bull's Sarsaparilla;
McLane's Vermifuge;
Perry Davis' Pain Killer;
Lyon's Kathairon;
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral;
Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry;
" Bitter Catholicon;
" Persian Hair Lustral;
" Bowel Cordial;
" Vermifuge;
Loudon's Indian Expectorant;
" Alterative,
" Carminative Balsam;
" Tonic Vermifuge;
" Female Elixer;
" Cherokee Liniment;
" All Healing Salve;

Ayer's Cathartic Pills; Loudon's Fever and Ague Pills; Brandreth's Pills; Moffatt's Pills; McLane's Liver Pills; Loudon's Ind. Sanative Pills; Wright's Vegetable Pills; Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills; Mustang Liniment; Hays' Liniment; Jew David's or Hebrew Plaster; Gray's Ointment; Hutchison's Ointment; Stabler's Cherry Expectorant; Stabler's Vermifuge; Stabler's Diarrhœa Cordial; Hoofland's German Bitters; Jacob's Cordial; Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; Hembold's Extract Bucha; Hembold's Extract Sarsaparilla; Balm of Thousand Flowers.

All the above, together with a large assortment of Ointments, Balms, Embrocations, Tonics, Salves, Vermifuges, and other preparations, which have been selected with great care for, and are peculiarly adapted to, the resuscitation, renovation, and full purification of disappointed and defeated politicians and their admiring friends.

Just received and for sale af the People's Drug Store, by ASTON.

August 14, 1856.

PURE BRANDY,

PORT SHERRY and Maderia Wine, Holland Gin. For medicinal purposes only, for sale at

june 5, 1856. ASTON'S.

A LARGE stock of fashionable READY MADE CLOTHING, just received, and for sale, by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

NOTICE.

READER, you know that I must now collect all the debts due the firm of Smith & McDowell. Delays are dangerous.

W. W. McDOWELL,
Surviving Partner.

July 17, 1856.

Dr. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

VERMIFUGE

AND

LIVER PILLS.

Two of the best Preparations of the Age.

They are not recommended as Universal Cure-alls, but simply for what their name purports.

The VERMIFUGE, for expelling Worms from the human system, has also been administered with the most satisfactory results to various animals subject to Worms.

The LIVER PILLS, for the cure of LIVER COMPLAINT, all BILIOUS DERANGEMENTS, SICK HEADACHE, &c.

Purchasers will please be particular to ask for Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated VERMIFUGE and LIVER PILLS, prepared by

Fleming Bros.

SOLE PROPRIETORS, Pittsburgh, Pa., and take no other, as there are various other preparations now before the public, purporting to be Vermifuge and Liver Pills. All others, in comparison with Dr. McLANE's, are worthless.

The GENUINE McLane's Vermifuge and Liver Pills can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores.

FLEMING BRO'S,

60 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Sole Proprietors.

SCOVIL & MEAD, No. 111, Charters street, New Orleans, General Wholesale Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville, N. C.
" " B. D. Miller & Co., Hendersonville.
" " C. L. Harris & Co., Rutherfordton.
" " J. M. Crayton, "
" " Hull & Grayson, Marion.
" " J. V. Blackwell, Morganton.
" " Fitzgerald, Benners & Long, Waynesville.
" " Allman & Cunningham, Franklin.

June 5, 1856. 1y

The Cottage House.

THIS HOUSE is now open for the accommodation of the Travelling community and Transient Boarders. Its location is between the Furman University and the Depot; being within 250 yards of the former and 100 of the latter. Those having business at the University, and especially those traveling on the Railroad, will find this House a great convenience in two respects: the risk of being left, as the shrill whistle, 30 minutes before the departure of the train, has a waking influence upon unaccustomed ears, and a few steps will bring them to the Depot. Their baggage sent to or brought from this place free of charge. Give my House a trial, which I intend to make my best advertisement.

WILLIAM DARBY.

Greenville, S. C., Feb. 21, 1856 eow6

ALL who wish to purchase *cheap Goods* can be accommodated at the store of CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

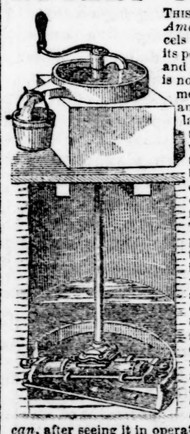
April 3. tf

☞THOSE Oranges, Figs, Lemons, &c. went off rather too fast last week, but a few more of the same sort are expected next week, at

April 17. ASTON'S.

Lindsey's Double-Acting

ROTARY FORCE PUMP.



THIS pump has just been patented in *America* and *England*, and far excels any pump heretofore invented; its peculiarities are *simplicity, power*, and *cheapness*. Its simplicity; there is nothing about it but iron and cast metal, and it can be taken apart and put up by any one, and will last for an age. It has the power to raise water *hundreds of feet*, with the extra expense of $3 and the price of pipe. Water rises in it by hand 100 feet per minute! For cheapness; a No 1. pump (for all ordinary purposes) complete, and fifty feet of pipe, costs but $30! The handle at the top, turns the pipe and pump, and every revolution fills the cylinder twice, affording an abundant supply of water with the least possible expense and labor. It is peculiarly adapted to *deep wells, rail road stations, salt works, mining and manufacturing purposes*. Wherever it is introduced, the old force, suction and chain pumps will disappear. Practical and scientific men pronounce it as without an equal, for all that is here claimed for it. The *Scientific American*, after seeing it in operation, says: "*This pump is very simple in construction, not liable to get out of order, durable, easily operated and economical; we regard it as an excellent improvement.*" Circulars with an accurate drawing and full description sent free of charge to all parts of the country. No. 1, has a one inch pipe; No. 2, 1¼ inches; No. 3, 1¼ inches; and the prices $30, $42, $54; the No. 2 and 3 are designed for *very deep wells, railroad stations, &c* where much water is required. The subscriber is the general agent for the sale of these pumps to all parts of the world, and *exclusive agent for* NEW YORK. Orders must be accompanied by the *cash*, and should be explicit as to the kind of pump wanted, depth of well, shipping address, &c. They will meet prompt attention. A pump and pipe weighs about 170 lbs. No charge for shipping or cartage. Wells over 50 feet should have extra gearing, which costs $3.

JAMES M. EDNEY,
Com. Merchant, 56 John St. N. Y.

For sale by H. LINDSEY, Inventor, Asheville, N. C.

ASHEVILLE

Mutual Insurance Company,

HAVING fully organized, will issue Policies of Insurance upon property and the lives of white persons and slaves, from ten to sixty years of age, at premium rates so low as to present great inducements to those who feel disposed to insure.

Property or slaves will be insured for two thirds their estimated cash value, and the lives of white persons for any amount not exceeding five thousand dollars, for one year, for seven years, or for life,—the lives of slaves for one year or for five years.

All losses sustained by any member of the Company will be promptly paid within ninety days after due notice thereof, according to the regulations prescribed by the By-Laws of the Company, has been given the Secretary.

It is deemed unnecessary to remark upon the advantages of insuring both life and property, as prudence and self interest will clearly dictate the course to be pursued by the slave and property holder, and by those the loss of whose lives would seal the wretchedness of their families.

DIRECTORS.

James W. Patton, W. D. Rankin, W. Williams, M. Patton, A. B. Chunn, J. F. E. Hardy, Z. B. Vance, John Burgin, C. Moore, J. D. Hyman, W. W. McDowell, N. W. Woodfin, J. W. Woodfin, H. Johnston, J. L. McKee, J. R. Osborne.

OFFICERS.

J. R. OSBORNE, President.
W. W. McDOWELL, Vice President.
J. B. RANKIN, Secretary and Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. W. PATTON, W. D. RANKIN, M. PATTON.

MEDICAL BOARD.

J. F. E. HARDY, M. D.
J. D. BOYD, " "
C. N. CANDLER, " "

ATTORNIES.

Z. B. VANCE, WILLIAM WILLIAMS.

All communications should be addressed to J. B. RANKIN, *Secretary.*

Asheville, Nov. 15, 1855.

THE SMALL POX

HAVING lost its power to alarm and the people having began again to benefit themselves by selections from our stock of useful and beautiful

GOODS

we take this occasion to say that we are better prepared than usual to accommodate, and are rejoicing in hope of maintaining, and even exceeding, our share of patronage heretofore received.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

Asheville, May 1, 1856. tf

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing*. Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

TOWN PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property, whereon he now lives, in the south end of Asheville. The lot contains about one acre and a half. On it is a good dwelling house, out buildings, and a fine carriage shop Call and examine for yourself.

JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, mar20tf.

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes.

OUR stock of these goods is large and inviting. Our coats commence in price at $1; pants 75 cents, and vests 62 cents. Other things in proportion.

SMITH, BAIRD & CO.

May 1, 1856. tf

HO! ALL YE NAKED!

THE subscriber, at his old stand, continues to take the dimensions of his customers, in such a manner as to give them FITS He prefers working on credit, but rather than be contrary will, on a pinch, take pay down. You who want to look neat and wear a BRAGG coat, are particularly invited to call.

J. W. WILSON.

Asheville, April 17, 1856.—tf

TAKE NOTICE.

Necessity compells me to close up my business, and notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to me, either by note or book account, that settlement must be made by the 15th of July next. After that time I shall, without respect of persons, place all unsettled claims in the hands of an Officer for collection. Attend to this matter, ye who are interested, and save cost.

MY MARKET HOUSE

will be open on the 1st of July, and I will be happy to furnish prompt paying customers with the best the country affords, at usual rates.

THOS. GOODLAKE.

June 12, 1856. tf

TAILORING.

THE Subscriber begs leave to announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just opened a new **TAILORING SHOP,** in the room recently occupied by Mr. Hyman as a Book Store; where he will carry on the business of Cutting and Making up Gentlemen's Clothing of every variety and style. He flatters himself, that, from a long experience at his trade, he is enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. He will always keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the day; and he will turn out no job without warranting it to fit. He will receive in payment for work, country produce of every kind.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

March 20, 1856—tf.

FINE Tobacco and Cigars, for sale by CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

MADISON

LAND SALE.

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of October, 1856, I will proceed to sell all the LANDS belonging to the Estate of Samuel Chunn, deceased; including the

STAND AND BRIDGE,

the late residence of said Chunn.

The sale will be made on the premises, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

TERMS. One and two years credit, with interest from date, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

J. B. SAWYER, C. M. E.

Sept. 18, 1856. td

"Bonnets of Blue"

STABLES!

THE subscriber is prepared at his Stables to furnish the public with any and every description of riding vehicles, riding horses, &c. He has good

HACKS,

Good horses, and attentive drivers, and will spare no labor or expense to render satisfaction. He will convey passengers to any point with speed and safety.

He will also run a regular Tri-Weekly Four Horse Coach between Asheville and the Warm Springs—leaving Asheville every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Warm Springs same day at 6, P. M. Leave the Springs every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 8, A. M., arrive at Asheville same day at 6, P. M.

Passengers can register their names and pay the fare at either the Eagle or Smith's Hotel.

Stables near my residence.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Asheville, June 12, 1856. tf

GREAT ATTRACTION!!!

New Spring and Summer

GOODS!

THE undersigned are now receiving and opening at their *OLD STAND*, a heavy assortment of spring and summer **GOODS** of the latest and most fashionable styles; and embracing every variety usually kept in a retail establishment in this country.

They deem it unnecessary to enumerate the various articles, comprised within their assortment; or to specify prices;—suffice it to say, that they have been carefully and tastefully selected, by one of the partners in market; and will be sold at a *VERY SMALL* ADVANCE ON ORIGINAL COST.

They flatter themselves that the superior advantages of which they are possessed for purchasing Goods, will enable them to sell as low, if not a **Little Lower,** than any one else; and as you can get at their store any article you may stand in need of, it will be greatly to your advantage, *one and all*, to come, with your Feathers, Rags, Beeswax, Tallow, Hides, &c., &c.; and more important than all, with your pocket books well filled with *CASH*, and make your purchases of them.

To our old friends and customers, we tender our sincere thanks; and respectfully solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage they have hitherto bestowed upon us.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

University of Nashville.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COURSE of LECTURES in this Institution will commence on MONDAY, the 3d of November. A full preliminary course free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing on the first Monday of O tober.

Professors Fees $105. Matriculation Fee $5.—Practical Anatomy $10. Graduation Fee $25. For Catalogue and Announcement apply to

PAUL F. EVE M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty

Undergraduate Department.

WESTERN MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this College will open on MONDAY, SEPT. 8th. The Classical Course is full and every facility is afforded to Students in Scientific Branches. A Preparatory School is attached embracing a course of two years. The Military system is adopted as an effectual means of preserving good order, economy, regular habits, and active bodily exercise.—Charges for Tuition, and Boarding, $100 per term of 20 weeks. Surgeon's Fee $5. Engineering, French Spanish German, Drawing Book Keeping and Fencing, each $10 per term of 20 weeks.

The last session of the Medical College closed with 339 Matriculants and 85 Graduates from 13 States. The Military College closed its first year in Nashville, with 154 Matriculants from 14 States. For Catalogue and Regulations apply to B. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent.

Nashville, July, 1856. 262.

Brownlow's Book.

"THE Great Iron Wheel Examined, and its False Spokes Extracted," by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, L L D. 100 copies of the above work just received at ASTON'S.

August 14.

Tennessee Clover Seed.

FIFTY Bushels Clover Seed, just received, and for sale by

March 13, '56. W. D. RANKIN & Co.

THE LAST

WARNING!

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Smith & McDowell, closed some time since. This is a final notice to all persons indebted to the firm that the business MUST and SHALL be wound up. Those who do not settle with us immediately, may, without exception, expect to settle with an Officer.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, March 27, 1856. tf

LADIES

WISHING to purchase fine DRESS GOODS for spring and summer wear, are advised to call on

CHAPMAN, RANKIN & CO.

April 3. tf

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

May 26, '53.

Notice.

100,000 **GOOD PINE SHINgles** wanted, for which we will give notes and accounts; or half cash and half goods. We will pay the highest price, and sell the cheapest goods. Call at once, all ye shingle makers, as we wont take more than the above quantity.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

March 27, 1856. 343